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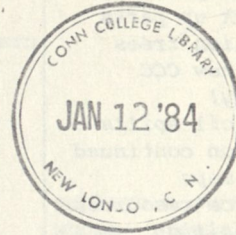
# Citizens' Bulletin

Volume 11 Number 4 December 1983 \$5/yr.

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

There's no  
place like  
Gillette Castle  
for the holidays

Conn. Documents





# Citizens' Bulletin

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Cover Photo: Christmas at the castle;  
T. O'Brien

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DEP Citizens' Bulletin  
(USPS 041-570)

Published eleven times a year by the Department of Environmental Protection. Yearly subscription \$5.00; two years, \$9.00. 2nd class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut. Funds are also provided through a federal grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. Please forward any address change immediately.

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## Victorian Christmas at Gillette Castle

For a second year the DEP's Office of State Parks and Recreation is sponsoring a Victorian Christmas program at Gillette Castle State Park in East Haddam. The castle has been decorated for the holidays with festive Victorian style trimmings, and choral groups, bell ringers, and a brass ensemble are performing weekends through December 18.

The castle will be open Saturdays and Sundays from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. with performances beginning at 1 p.m. Admission to the castle is \$1.00 for adults and \$.50 for children six to 12 years old. Children under six are free. For information, phone 526-2336.

## Christmas booklet now available

To get a free copy of "Christmas in Connecticut", Connecticut's super-list of holiday season events and activities, from the State Travel Office, call toll-free in Connecticut 1-800-842-7492; or Maine to Virginia 1-800-243-1685; or write to Holiday, Department of Economic Development, 210 Washington St., Hartford, CT 06106.

New this year in the booklet is a list of holiday packages offered at various inns and hotels in the state. These include overnight accommodations and other features such as admission to area attractions or ski lift tickets.

Shoppers on the hunt for holiday gifts can make use of the list of museum shops, where handcrafted, imported, or simply unique items are offered. ■

## A reminder from the National Shooting Sports Foundation

Hunter orange clothing has now been available for some 20 years and has even gained a traditional status among the gear of most birdshooters and big game hunters. Yet some hunters are still skeptical and resist wearing this important safety material. If you are in this minority category, these facts may change your mind.

It's a fact that fluorescent orange, more than any other color, is the most easily seen and recognized bright, unnatural color against a natural background. Hunter orange is the only satisfactory color for hunters to wear in all weather and light conditions.

It's a fact that almost 10 percent of all hunters have color vision deficiencies. Red clothing, for example, is no longer recommended because red cloth may not be seen by hunt-

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# Keen on green!

## Land Acquisition Unit finds open spaces and the money to buy them

*By Kirsten Engel, Environmental Intern*

Have you ever stopped to wonder, while strolling along the white sands of Hammonasset Beach State Park or touring the Revolutionary War museum at Putnam Memorial State Park, how Connecticut acquired its State parks, forests, beaches, and historic sites? Most of the land under DEP's jurisdiction was donated by private individuals or purchased by the State with the help of federal grant programs. This may sound simple but it often becomes a complex process. To accomplish it, the DEP's Land Acquisition and Management Unit, responsible not only for choosing sites but also for finding the money to purchase them, combines legal, real estate, surveying and managerial expertise to bring paper promises of greenery into blooming reality.

In 1965 the General Assembly established the State's Open Space Program as a response to the rapid development of Connecticut's rural landscape. The booming 1950s had witnessed the rise of the suburbs, a phenomenon that threatened the State's open space resources as it enticed frustrated city-dwellers into the country. The "Whyte Report," the work of a special task force which inspired the program's enabling legislation, recommended that the State preserve its open spaces, ridgetops, and waterways.

Prior to 1971, the Open Space Program operated out of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and concentrated solely on the purchase of open space. The Agriculture Department's Division of Water Resources, as well as the State Board of Fisheries and Game and the Park and Forest Commission, handled their own acquisition projects.

With the consolidation of a number of these agencies in 1971, however, the Open Space Program became part of the newly-created Department of Environmental Protection and took over the land acquisition activities of all DEP units. Over the years, the Land Acquisition and Management Unit has undergone further expansions. In 1978 the unit became involved in the development of recreation sites and the rehabilitation of urban recreational facilities. In 1980 the Park and Recreation Advisory Service was established to provide information and technical assistance to various parties. And in 1981 the program merged with the Division of Conservation and Preservation's Property Management Unit to reduce overlap between units and facilitate the monitoring of various grant programs.

Directed by Richard Wallace, the Land Acquisition and Management Unit presently

employs a permanent staff of 30 whose specialties range from State and municipal park, forest, wildlife area and fisheries area acquisition to federal and state grant-in-aid programs, appraising, surveying and property management. "We're all together because we need each other," says Land Agent Al Letendre. The interdependence of the unit's many activities is well demonstrated by the procedures accompanying gifts of property made to the State.

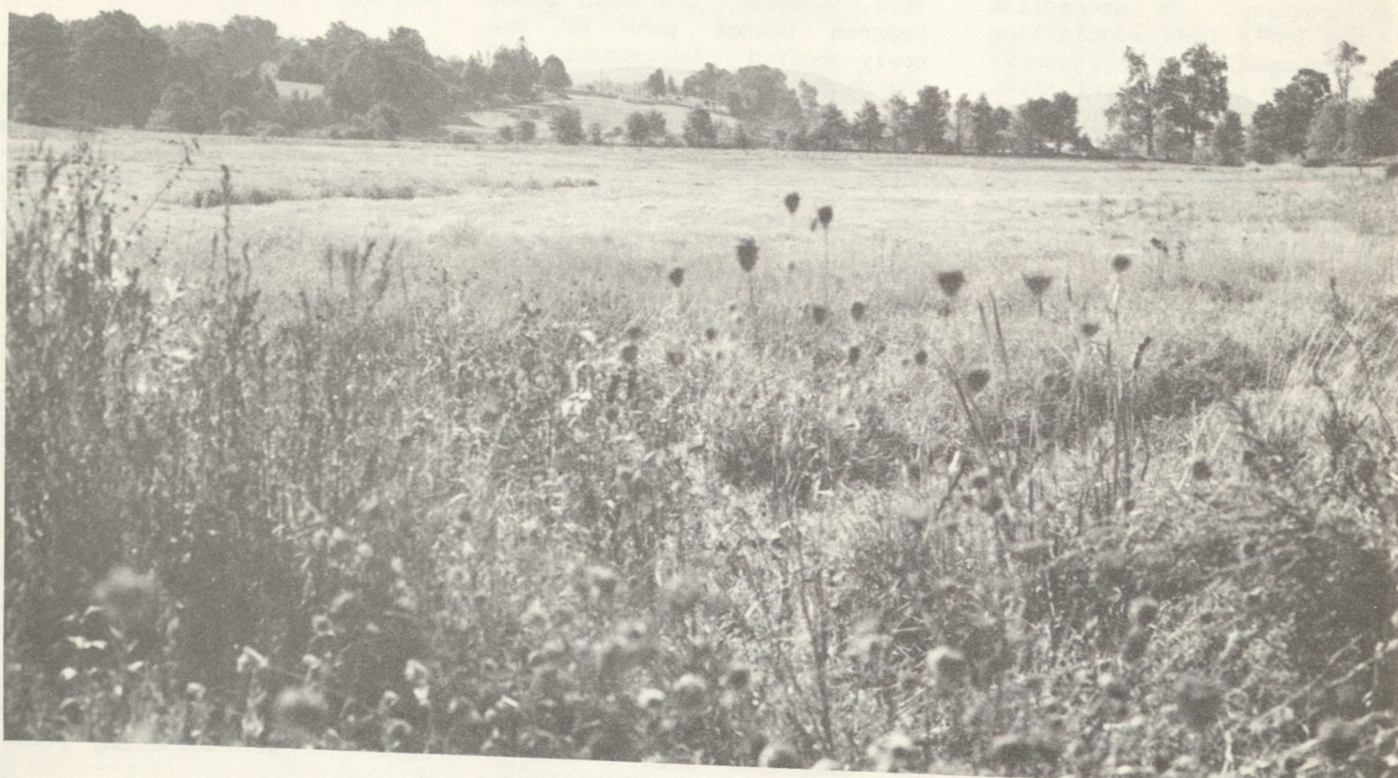
Through the years a considerable portion of the present Connecticut park and forest system came to the State as a result, directly or indirectly, of private land donations and Wallace does not hesitate to admit that the unit actively solicits property gifts and that these are advantageous to the donor as well as to the State. Donors may deduct up to 50 percent of their contributions from their taxable incomes. They often tailor their donations to their greatest tax advantage. Last year, for example, an individual donated 283 acres, but in order to extend valuable tax savings he stipulated that only one-tenth of the property be given to the State each year.

The State is also a winner, as Wallace points out, in more ways than the donor may real-





*Durham purchased the White farm land with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies. This municipal open space acquisition protects the watershed of the Coginchaug River, and a town skating rink and picnic area are located here.*







*Funded by a Pittman-Robertson grant (supported by federal excise tax on hunting equipment), Messerschmidt's Pond in Deep River was purchased as a State Wildlife Management Area. Its 415 acres are open to hunting, hiking, and other passive recreational uses.*



*Al Letendre and Bob Pernell handle State grants-in-aid for the Land Acquisition and Management Unit. They supervise the acquisition of land and they organize the implementation of State grant projects for the development of State park facilities. Here, for example, because there used to be only two admission booths, traffic to Hammonasset often backed up onto Route 1. DEP's LAM unit oversaw the use of grant money to build these new booths as well as improving the access road.*



ize. Under federal grant programs the State is eligible for up to three times the amount of the gift. In 1982 Connecticut received its largest land donation ever, the 1,977-acre Roraback Estate in Harwinton. Because deer, rabbits, and other mammals and game birds are fairly abundant on the property, the State has designated the tract a Wildlife Management Area. Under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson) Program, the federal Fish and Wildlife Service provides a 75 percent reimbursement for the cost of a state wildlife project.

The worth of the Roraback Estate is estimated at around \$3.4 million. Minus incidental expenditures for improvements and the legal transfer of the property, "This means the State will be able to buy about nine million dollars worth of additional property throughout Connecticut from just this one gift," explains Letendre.

The federal government's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a grant-in-aid program, has financed many of Connecticut's land acquisition projects since 1965. The LWCF allocates offshore oil and gas lease proceeds to both the National Park Service and state governments for the exclusive purpose of land acquisition and development. Every year the U.S. Secretary of the Interior decides upon a fixed amount of LWCF monies for each state. The amount varies: one year Connecticut received \$6.2 billion in LWCF grants; in 1981, along with the rest of the states, it received nothing; last year it received \$600 thousand for State projects and \$1.1 million for municipalities' use.

The Land Acquisition and Management Unit handles all aspects of the LWCF allocation for DEP lands. This includes designating priority areas for the use of the funds, applying for the monies and ensuring compliance with federal regulations.

The Unit's primary concern on the State level lies in determining which projects ought to be funded through LWCF. According to their 1980 evaluation, the State's highest LWCF acquisition priorities were "large tract acquisitions, including interior private holdings, major additions to State forests or parks and areas of historic, natural or aesthetic significance." During previous years, the unit has used the 50 percent reimbursement provided by the fund to buy a fair portion of DEP's 200,000 acres of property.

Municipalities can apply directly to the federal government for LWCF monies. When this happens, the Land Acquisition and Management Unit acts as an agent for the Department of Interior, guiding local townships through a maze of federal forms. The unit provides comment on the project application and vouches for the municipality's financial solvency. The local government must cover the full cost of the project before being reimbursed with LWCF monies.

Once a project is completed and all invoices for development or improvements are approved by the unit, the municipality receives a 50 percent reimbursement from the federal government and a 25 percent reimbursement from the State. Although the municipality may breathe a sigh of relief, the Unit's work is not over. According to Jackie Mickiewicz, one of the unit's land agents in charge of the allocation of LWCF monies to municipalities, the unit is then responsible for inspecting the project every three years. "We've had very little trouble with local governments," says Mickiewicz. "Our only problems come from towns that fail to keep detailed records of project expenditures."

In addition, the LAM unit handles the Urban Parks Rehabilitation and Recovery Act, which allocates money to communities for improvement of

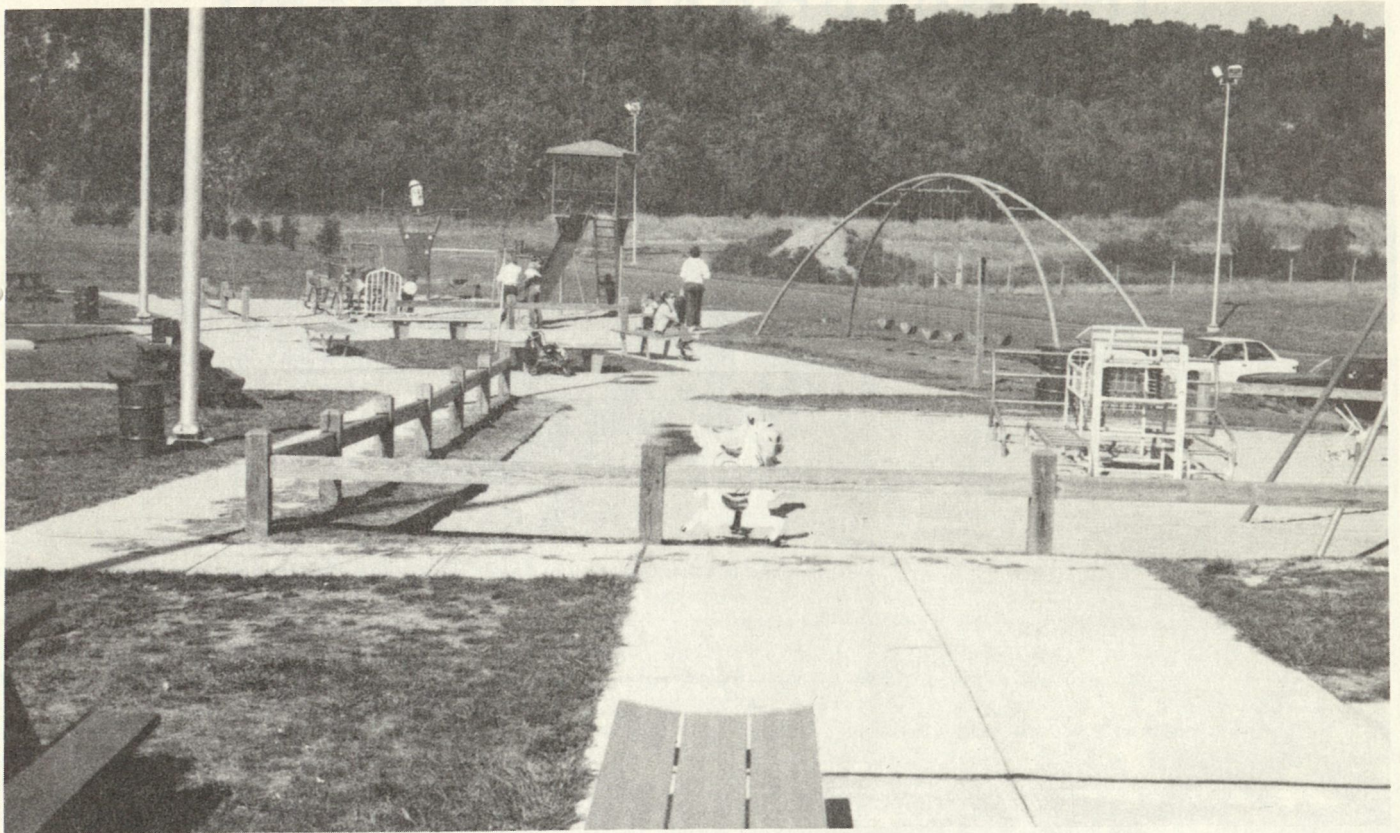
existing recreational facilities; and Public Watershed 566, which gives the State money for flood prevention and control projects. And this year when the Small Business Administration, under the Federal Jobs Act, provided one-half million dollars for landscaping municipal parks with the stipulation that the work be completed by October 1, LAM got the job done.

The Unit also handles less-than-fee (i.e., other than outright ownership) alternatives such as scenic easements and development and agricultural rights. The most extensive use of less-than-fee acquisition took place in 1973 when the Connecticut Legislature authorized the creation of the Connecticut River Gateway Conservation Zone. The State chose to protect the natural beauties of the Connecticut River Valley through the purchase of scenic easements and development rights, an alternative to the establishment of a National Recreation Area under the U.S. Department of Interior. Despite the success of the Connecticut River Gateway Conservation Zone, use of less-than-fee acquisition remains highly controversial. "The land is still in private holding," said Wallace. "We're only ensuring that the land stays in exactly the same condition." Easements have been criticized for prohibiting all public access though they can cost up to 90 percent of the full price of the land.

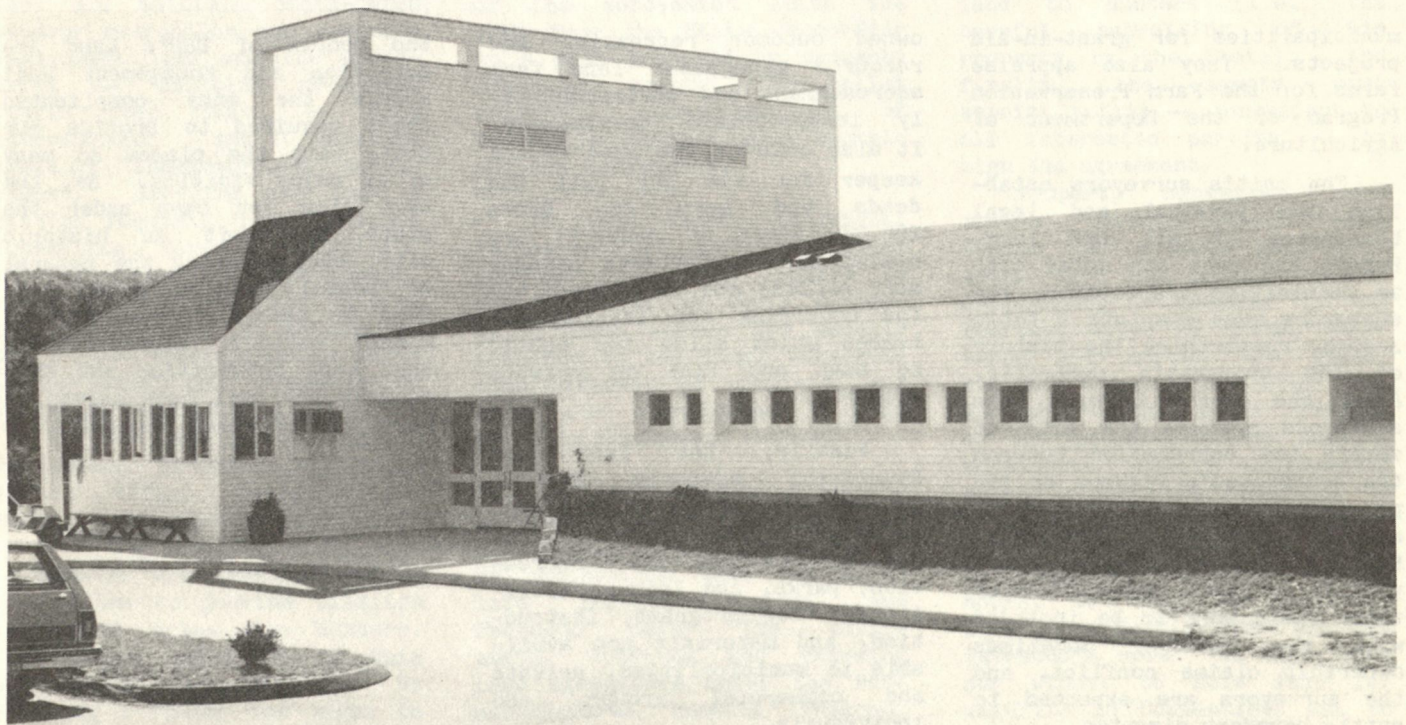
Important parts of land acquisition are the services rendered by the unit's appraisal, surveying, and property management sections, as well as the work done by the Park and Recreation Advisory Service.

Occasionally the LAM unit finds it necessary to contract with outside appraisers, but usually the jobs are completed by a three person appraisal staff. Their duties include appraising all land DEP intends to buy, sell, or exchange and reviewing appraisals done by





*In charge of municipal grants-in-aid are Jackie Mickiewicz and Betty Varhue. They oversee the use of grant monies and municipal matching funds to help towns purchase or develop municipal park lands. Bittner Park in Guilford is one of the Land Acquisition and Management Unit's biggest municipal successes. Land and Water Conservation Fund and matching monies helped the town to develop the Bittner property into a playground and athletic facility which includes four ball fields.*



*With Land and Water Conservation Fund grant aid, Norwich purchased a private golf course and built a new clubhouse on the grounds. The Norwich Public Golf Course is now a very popular facility.*





*Pittman-Robertson grant money helped to fund the purchase of the 170-acre Zaniewski property which was located in the center of the Franklin Swamp State Game Management Area in Franklin.*

municipalities for grant-in-aid projects. They also appraise farms for the Farm Preservation Program of the Department of Agriculture.

The unit's surveyors establish the physical and legal boundaries of all DEP land. Before the unit can enter into an acquisition transaction, the surveyors must complete a title search, researching the history of the property's ownership. After the search is made, the surveyors measure the site to verify the correlation between the courthouse's figures on the property's measurements and the actual physical boundaries. Finally, the surveyors must provide a legal translation of their field work to be included with the deed. Sometimes ownership claims conflict, and the surveyors are expected to settle boundary disputes.

The property management section protects all State

owned outdoor recreation and resource management land from encroachment and environmentally inappropriate development. It also acts as the land record keeper for the DEP (all the deeds and maps for DEP's 200,000 acres of property are housed in the property management office) and is responsible for acquiring and issuing the leases which allow the public to hunt and fish on private property.

Finally, the Park and Recreation Advisory Service provides information, resources, and technical assistance related to recreation, parks, and leisure activities. Its programs, instruction, and materials are available to municipalities, private and commercial groups, and individuals.

Acquisition, appraisals, funds management, surveying...

the people of DEP's Land Acquisition and Management Unit handle the many complicated tasks required to provide our State with the places so many of us enjoy visiting. So, the next time you camp under the pines or visit an historic site, contemplating the natural or social history under your feet or before your eyes, you might reflect appreciatively that Land Acquisition and Management may well have helped to make your enjoyment possible. ■



# Property Management

## Watching over DEP's lands . . . hunting down hunting, fishing

By John Speziale

The Property Management section of DEP's Land Acquisition and Management Unit coordinates the business of rentals, leases, agreements, easements, claims, encroachments, and related issues for over 200,000 acres of land owned or used by the DEP. Maps and deeds are housed in this office; and its land agents play an investigative role in encroachment disputes when they arise. But, as Bob Spoerl, Supervising Land Agent for the section, says: "Summary statements about our office do not begin to cover the subtleties of our work."

The primary mission of Property Management is to protect and maintain State-owned outdoor recreation and resource management land and its boundaries -- existing preserved public open space -- from encroachment and environmentally inappropriate development. Carrying out such a mission requires considerations concerning forests, wildlife, recreation and law enforcement, among others. "This office provides service and support to all of the disciplines in DEP's Conservation and Preservation Division," says Spoerl.

The activities of Property Management directly or indirectly affect everyone who enjoys the Connecticut outdoors. For example, many land agreements are coordinated by the office to provide wildlife management areas for hunters. The typical agreement of this kind might be arranged by granting a farmer the right to work a section of DEP land otherwise set aside for hunt-

ing. In return the farmer, whose farming activities environmentally complement the management area's operation, might be expected to develop the land according to certain DEP specifications. (In lieu of one year's rent, for instance, the farmer might be requested to build an access road on the property. Or perhaps he would leave some portion of his crops unharvested for the support of wildlife.)

Similar agreements account for some of the commercial outdoor recreation available in our State. Mohawk ski area in Cornwall represents one such agreement in which the owners of the concession lease the area from the State, according to a plan prepared by property management agents. The Valley Railroad, operating out of Essex, is another good example of such agreements.

In some cases, individual landowners are given a nominal fee to allow the public to hunt or fish on their property. These leases are usually assigned to the local Conservation Officers to complete, but they are coordinated by the Property Management office.

Two land agents currently working on lease agreements are Del Huntley and Andy Petracco. In cooperation with the Wildlife Bureau, Huntley and Petracco cover the entire state, updating and renewing land agreements under the Permit-Required Hunting Program. Under this program, hunting areas are established through a

joint effort by a landowner and the DEP, or by a landowner, a sponsoring sportsmen's club, and the DEP.

The agent's job can be complicated and time-consuming. If a sports club is involved, for instance, Huntley or Petracco, along with Wildlife biologists, makes a preliminary evaluation of the land which the club has proposed, seeing that it meets official specifications established by the Wildlife Bureau. They must meet with the club's officers to assure their understanding of leasing and stocking procedures. They must approach the landowner and "sell" him on the benefits of opening his land to hunters (i.e., the careful patrolling of his property by the State). And finally, the agents must appoint a time -- convenient to all interested parties -- to sign the agreement.

Property Management land agents perform their many duties over a large geographic area. For the permit-required assignment, Huntley and Petracco cover 25 areas, scattered all across the state. And the agreements differ from one area to the next: fifteen of the permit-required hunting agreements involve cooperating sports clubs, the remaining 10 do not. The hours are irregular; signings often take place on Sundays, during evening hours, or even on holidays. But, says Huntley, of his and Petracco's work: "We are doing our utmost to save land for wildlife in Connecticut and to provide good hunting for the State's sportsmen." ■



# Park & Recreation Advisory Service

## Helping recreation professionals

By John Speziale

Land Acquisition and Management's Park and Recreation Advisory Service provides information, resources, and technical assistance concerning parks, recreation, and leisure activities. Bob Dlugolenski not only coordinates the Service, he is also its sole staff member. He supplies materials, advice, assistance, and evaluation to anyone seeking such aid, but his primary focus is municipal park and recreation departments and their programs. He also helps to promote the Land Acquisition and Management Unit's grant programs.

To accomplish these tasks, Dlugolenski employs a library of resources from State departments, resources from other states, and resources gathered in the Advisory Service's own studies and surveys. "I share information resources with advisory services in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont," he says. "But I've also gathered materials from each of the other DEP units and bureaus, and from all of the State departments.

The Service was established in 1980 and business is boom-

ing. Last year Dlugolenski fielded 215 requests for service, a 97 percent increase over the previous year. Most of these requests came from municipalities.

Municipalities call on the Service for everything from evaluation of their present park and recreation departments to the establishment of training programs for their members. Currently Dlugolenski is working in association with the Connecticut Recreation and Park Association to create a Citizen Board Training and Orientation Program, which will define and teach the roles and responsibilities of a citizen board of parks and recreation (since many towns do not have professional parks and recreation officials).

But the calls Dlugolenski receives do not come only from officials. One of his most recent "cries for help" was from a college student who needed information for a term paper on a parcel of property proposed for park development. Dlugolenski had the necessary materials and got them to the student promptly.

The Park and Recreation Advisory Service produces and distributes materials on a host of park and recreation-related topics. One popular booklet is "The Park and Recreation Commission Board: Their Role, Relationships and Functions." Dlugolenski has also compiled a "Directory of Municipal Park and Recreation Departments, Boards and Commissions in the State of Connecticut." And, most recently, he's been working on a salary benefit survey of municipal park and recreation officials.

Additional services include college lectures ("Park and rec' administration has been added to many college curriculums in recent years.") and job referrals ("I have national access to position vacancies."). Requests for assistance can be directed to Robert P. Dlugolenski, Coordinator, State Park and Recreation Advisory Service, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, Room 102, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford 06106 (phone: 566-2904).



# They planted two billion trees!

'83 marked 50th birthday of Roosevelt's CCC, which hired 3 million jobless for forestry, public works

*By John Waters*

Legislation now being developed in Congress calls for the preservation and improvement of a natural resource seldom included in conventional conservation programs: namely, human beings.

Pointing out that youth conservation programs have been highly successful and cost effective, a bill passed recently in the House (301 to 87) aims to develop marketable skills in unemployed young people by paying them to work on public service projects which states and cities seldom have the means to handle without assistance. The Senate is considering similar legislation.

Such projects might include forestry work; development of recreation areas; urban revitalization; preservation of historical or cultural sites; maintenance of roads and trails; control of insects and rodents; flood prevention or repair of damage from floods, storms, droughts, or erosion; improvement of streams and lakes; and forest fire suppression activities.

It is almost impossible to appreciate the potential of such programs unless you know about the unbelievable success of the original Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression that was touched off by the 1929 stock market crash.

## "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

By 1933, at least 15,000,000 people were out of jobs in the United States. Breadlines stretched for blocks because there were no federal welfare programs in those days, and because the cities had long since run out of funds. Banks failed, leaving depositors stranded. Ruined businessmen were reduced to selling apples on street corners. Others were jumping off skyscrapers. People unable to meet their rent or mortgage payments were sleeping in doorways or shantytowns or hobo jungles on the fringes of big cities. Solid little American towns were seeing their first Communist parades, but the marchers weren't bewhistered Bolsheviks: they were desperate Americans

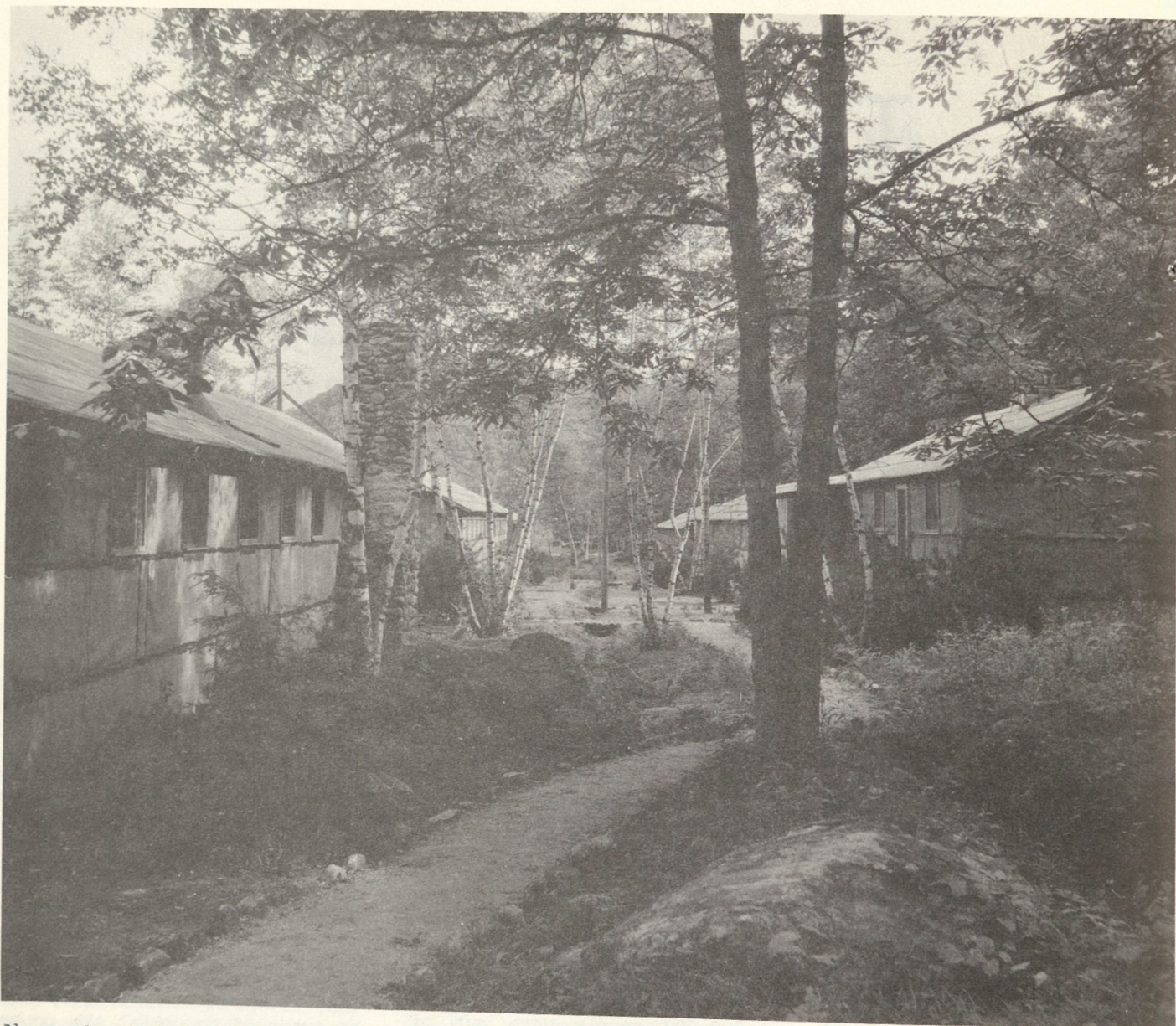
with names like Jones and Murphy and Schultz and Vitale. Young people, seeing no future for themselves, were drifting into crime.

## CCC is Born

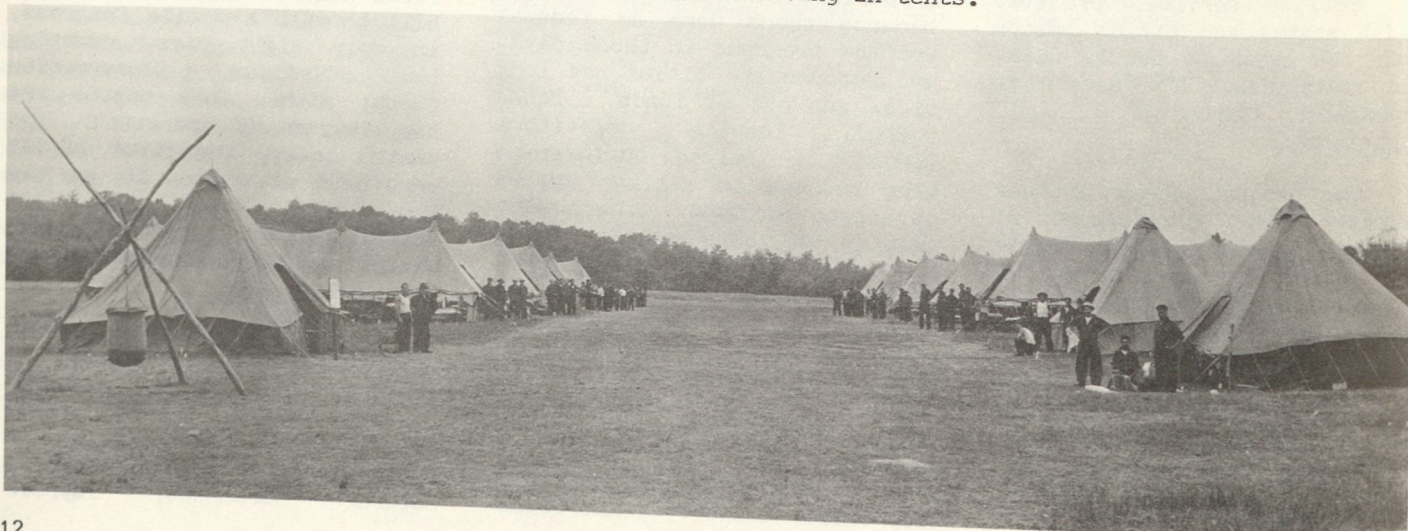
This was the grim situation that confronted Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was inaugurated President on March 4, 1933. But he knew exactly how he intended to combat the problem. Well within his famous First Hundred Days, he rammed a bill through a docile Congress, in only eight days, creating the Civilian Conservation Corps; within four months the new program was operating. Two months later, the first 18,000 were hard at work. It was the New Deal's first piece of social welfare legislation and ultimately the most popular.

CCC's purpose was to get unemployed and unskilled young men, ages 18 to 25, off the streets and out of hobo jungles by employing them at \$30 a month to plant trees, conserve natural resources, improve





Above, Camp Cross (in the Housatonic State Forest) offered some more permanent housing by 1934. Below, in June of 1933, the comforts of Camp Chapman included living in tents.





parks, and do other useful jobs for communities, states, and the federal government. The CCC became so active in reforestation that it was soon nicknamed "Roosevelt's Tree Army."

But, more important, its aim was to teach men practical trades at which they could earn a living later, when their six month hitch with CCC were over.

Labor unions that had denounced CCC as "a legalized system of forced labor" looked pretty silly when 300,000 eager youths scrambled to enlist as soon as it was announced, some of them so eager to join that they lied about their ages. Wily FDR, who was pretty good at spiking enemy guns, appointed as director of the Corps -- guess who! -- a former union official.

The U.S. Department of Labor was in charge of recruiting and made volunteers prove they were really unemployed and not just quitting school. Army Reserve officers were in charge of the thousands of CCC work camps scattered across the country. The U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the National Park Service, and state agencies planned the projects they worked on.

#### Luxury It Wasn't

Outfitted in surplus army uniforms, transported to the camps in railroad boxcars with bunks added, the young men were housed in surplus army tents until they could build themselves huts or barracks. Of the \$30 monthly pay they got for long days of back-breaking, hand-blistering work, \$25 was mailed directly to their homes by the government. The remaining \$5 was theirs to squander on toothpaste, cigarettes, and an occasional Saturday night movie in the nearest town. Recently, a veteran of one of the camps told me gleefully that the first neighbor to see the boys heading for town on movie night would make like

Paul Revere and phone ahead to warn parents to get their daughters indoors before the invasion.

#### Changed Lives

Almost without exception, veterans praise CCC as a turning point in their lives and believe that their lives have been better for it. "It made a man of me," says one. Says another, "It was and still is one of the greatest youth concepts devised by the government." And another: "The biggest thing was probably the learning that went on. It built the foundation for a conservation ethic all through society that's still a factor today." And still another: "The CCC was my first opportunity to become an individual." "I would have become a criminal except for the CCC," another participant told me, deadly serious. And still another proclaimed, "Twenty-five dollars doesn't seem like much, but I'll tell you this: it paid my family's rent and kept them from getting kicked out into the street."

#### 3,000,000 Trained

During its 10-year life CCC employed and provided job training for 3,000,000 young men. It also provided general education for them. Every work camp had an educational advisor assigned to it. Forty thousand illiterates were taught to read, and many others earned eighth-grade or high school diplomas at night classes after a hard day's work. Some even won college degrees. One of the latter went on to become a judge in California.

Even a brief listing of CCC's accomplishments is breathtaking. For example:

Its crews planted 2.3 billion trees.

They built 97,000 miles of road, often over difficult terrain where no roads had penetrated before.

They built 3,470 fire towers.

They spent 4,100,000 man-days fighting forest fires.

They protected 20,000,000 acres of land from erosion.

They laid 89,000 miles of telephone lines.

They built 126,000 miles of trails and minor roads.

Their allotments to dependents amounted to \$662,895,000.

They stocked Wisconsin streams with 517,792,648 fish.

They built 7,793 bridges in Texas.

Impressive as these figures are, they don't begin to convey the amazing variety of projects the corpsmen undertook and executed successfully.

In Texas, for example, they virtually created the state park system from scratch, leaving it with 38 parks that owed their existence to CCC. In Corpus Christi, they built a concession building with large blocks of stone. One of the CCC crew who worked on the job recalls that visitors predicted the first hurricane would blow it down. But when he went back to visit the park in 1976, the building was still there. He is quoted as saying, "Even though I didn't get paid much money, I felt I was being repaid with joy when I saw that building."

CCC crews did gopher control work in California. In Minnesota they worked on stream improvement projects. They built thousands of miles of fences and guard rails, flood-control systems, shelters, and bathhouses. They restored historical buildings and monuments and, when furniture was needed for certain



buildings, they built that too. (In Texas, dozens of tables and chairs that they built for a refectory building have stood up without repairs to this day.) They made Vermont the skiing capital of the East by building ski trails, ski runs, cabins, parking lots, and access trails.

#### Many Connecticut Projects

One of the most impressive demonstrations of how CCC crews benefitted our State is to be found in the Natchaug State Forest. Natchaug is our third largest forest and is located in the towns of Eastford, Hampton, Chaplin, and Ashford. It includes a historic monument to General Nathaniel Lyon (first

Union general killed in the Civil War and the general who saved Missouri from falling into the hands of the South), near which a CCC camp was located. The historic Lyon homestead was used as an office by CCC superintendents, whose crews built a workshop, lumber sheds, a garage, a warehouse for tools and supplies, a shed for keeping sawdust dry, and a shed for storing oils, greases and paints. Many of these structures are still in use. The CCC also built 12 miles of access and fire protection roads plus four miles of woods roads.

CCC did a big job of weeding, pruning, and thinning

existing stands of Natchaug's trees, and it planted thousands of new trees. Thanks to CCC, about 60 percent of the total forest had been cared for in this way at least once before the camp closed in 1940. The Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Environmental Protection has stated that the period of greatest development occurred between 1933 and 1941 while the CCC camp was in operation.

In another part of the forest, CCC developed a picnic area on the west bank of the Natchaug River, building a road, parking areas, picnic tables, fireplaces, and toilets.



*Some of Connecticut's Civilian Conservation Corps members, posed at the cook's tent at Camp Chapman, in East Lyme, in June 1933.*



What is now Chatfield Hollow State Park in Killingworth was originally CCC's Camp Roosevelt in the 15,095-acre Cockaponset State Forest. It has been estimated that CCC employed, on Cockaponset projects alone, three times as much manpower as is available to the entire State forest system today. CCC weeded the early tree plantings and natural stands and extended the plantings until nearly 1,500 acres of trees were established. In addition, it gave another 6,000 acres forestry treatment as needed.

At 148-acre Stratton Brook State Park in Simsbury, CCC dammed the brook to create an additional swimming pond that helped the park accommodate 45,000 visitors a year until a new pond was built in 1957. At Day Pond State Park in Colchester, it restored an old colonial dam and provided it with a downstream fish ladder. At Black Rock State Park in Watertown, CCC developed access roads and other facilities to make the park more attractive to visitors, who now number about 140,000 a year. At Housatonic Meadows State Park, in Cornwall and Sharon, it built a small picnic area and an access road to it through the Hollister Pines.

In Pootatuck State Forest in New Fairfield, the CCC boys built a road over what they called "The Khyber Pass" because the grade was so steep and the cliffs around it so high. The crews did road work on other State lands including Mohawk State Forest and Devil's Hopyard, Rocky Neck, Macedonia Brook, Black Rock, Mount Tom, Hammonasset, Kent Falls, and Squantz Pond State parks. At Haystack Mountain State Park in Norfolk, they built an access road to within a few hundred feet of its 1,650-foot peak. They also did large amounts of work in the Shenipsit, Pachaug, and Housatonic State Forests.

#### Miscellaneous Jobs

The CCC helped revive Connecticut's charcoal industry by

building charcoal kilns in Meshomasic, Natchaug, and Pachaug State forests. They also established nurseries at Peoples, Natchaug, and Pachaug. They helped fight Dutch elm disease by assisting in the cutting down and burning of 100,000 dead or diseased trees and by removing diseased growth from the roadsides. And when, in 1936, a large part of Hartford was flooded, they cleaned 2,950 buildings and 800 other structures.

Many of the stone and masonry buildings the CCC crews erected are still in use.

Over the 10-year period during which CCC functioned in Connecticut, it employed an average of 30,670 men and operated an average of 13 work camps, all but one of which performed basically forestry operations. The exception worked on recreation projects, although the groups helped each other out when necessary. In the course of this period, \$6,294,182 of the men's pay was forwarded to their families. This represented a great deal of buying power at a time when money was scarce.

#### Connecticut Alumni Association

Since 1983 is the golden anniversary of the creation of CCC, and since perhaps half its 3,000,000 participants are still alive, it is not surprising that men who look back on their CCC days with pride and pleasure should form local alumni associations where they can rehash old times.

The first in Connecticut was formed in September 1983 in the Milford-Stratford area. It attracted about 20 members the first month. Some of the members had worked at Connecticut CCC camps; others had worked in other states and moved here later. Monthly meetings are held at the West Shore Recreational Center, Benham Avenue, Milford. President is Peter Arsenault, 308 Old Point Road, Milford, CT 06460 (203-874-3722). Vice-president is John Connolly, 75 Success Avenue,

Bridgeport, CT 06610 (203-367-3330). Membership applications are welcomed.

#### National Association Lobbying

The Connecticut CCC Alumni Association expects to become a chapter of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni, headquartered at 7425 Arlington Blvd., Suite 318, Falls Church, VA 22042 (703-573-3883). This association represents more than 90 other city or regional groups. It is lobbying actively to get the Senate to take action on a bill creating a modern successor to the original Civilian Conservation Corps. Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.) is a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, which is considering such a bill.

#### More Information

If you would like to find out more about the original CCC nationally, you can refer to Roosevelt's Forest Army -- A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps by Perry H. Merrill, published by him in 1981 at 200 Elm Street, Montpelier, VT 05602 (800-223-2647).

A more recent book is Forgotten Men: the CCC by R.A. Ermentrout, published by Exposition Press. Also see "FDR's Tree Army" in the November 1983 Audubon magazine.

For evidence that the CCC principle is applicable in today's world, see the April 1983 Smithsonian magazine, page 57. The article, "A reborn CCC shapes young lives with an old idea," describes the present-day success of California's Conservation Corps in attracting young men and women to do hard, dirty work with the slogan "Hard Work, Low Pay, Miserable Conditions." ■



# Connecticut now has its own CCC

*By Susan Subak,  
Environmental Intern*

Out of concern over high jobless rates among youth, interest in a conservation corps for unemployed young people is reviving. A bill to authorize a nationwide conservation program for youth called the American Conservation Corps is receiving bipartisan support, and passage appears likely.

On the state level, the Connecticut Conservation Corps was inaugurated in 1982. The Connecticut Conservation Corps and the American Conservation Corps, of course, are reminiscent of the depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps which set unemployed youth to work building park facilities, trails, and dams; planting trees; and fighting soil erosion and forest fires. The supporters of "Roosevelt's Tree Army" would later boast that the corps had planted half the trees in the United States.

Connecticut State lands managed by the Department of Environmental Protection will provide 64 young people between the ages of 18 and 25 a workplace for a year. Eligible men and women are those who can certify that they are unemployed, are not leaving school in order to join the corps, and are physically capable of performing strenuous outdoor work. Connecticut Conservation Corps workers will assist in fish and wildlife management programs and work on park facilities such as shelters, bridges, storage areas, and improvements to make park facilities more accessible to handicapped visitors. While most of the enrollees' time will be spent on special projects, about one quarter of

their tasks will be maintenance work, such as trimming trees, cutting grass and removing trash. The Planning and Development Unit of DEP's Division of Conservation and Preservation plans and administers the program.

Corps members receive the minimum wage of \$3.35 per hour. Remaining program funds will cover expenses for supplies. Enrollees work 40 hours per week and may stay longer than a year if they are promoted to incentive or assistant crew leader levels. The Planning and Development Unit estimates that the public receives a value of \$2 in work for each dollar expended.

The Connecticut Conservation Corps replaces the Young Adult Conservation Corps whose federal funding was discontinued in 1981. Unlike the YACC, the new CCC does not require enrollees to live in residential camps. YACC program developers theorized that young people from the inner city would be attracted to conservation work by the prospect of living and working in rural surroundings. Ironically, however, few inner-city and minority youths applied to the program. The targeted group was more apprehensive about leaving home and neighborhood to live in a camp than were youth from more affluent families who had had the experience of living away from home while on trips or in college.

Like the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Connecticut Conservation Corps is designed to provide useful work to young people who would otherwise be unemployed. CCC jobs will not supplant the jobs of permanent state employees, nor will the corps' activities take the place of work normally carried out by the private sector. ■

## Hunter orange

From page 2

ers who cannot distinguish color properly and because it

becomes difficult to see in poor light.

It's a fact that accidents in which the victim was mistaken for game rank very high on the list of the most common types of accidents that occur in most states. Yet states with mandatory hunter orange laws have had a dramatic decrease in mistaken-for-game accidents. Many states have experienced a reduction of 50 percent, others of even more. There is no question that these sharp reductions in mistaken-for-game accidents are a result of hunter orange clothing.

It's a fact that there has been no decline in hunter success in those states with mandatory hunter orange regulations.

It's a fact that hunter orange clothing is a tremendous aid in helping hunters maintain visual contact with one another, particularly when moving through dense cover or woods. Experienced hunters are keenly aware that, unless they know the location of their partners at all times, they cannot determine their safe zone of fire. Any hunter who has seen nothing more than a patch of orange out of the corner of his eye knows full well the value of fluorescent orange in helping everyone keep track of each other while in the field.

Hunter orange has been defined as fluorescent orange with a dominant wave length of 595-605 nm (a measure of light intensity), a purity of not less than 85 percent and a luminance factor of not less than 40 percent. Clothing not meeting these standards is less effective. Hunter orange garments that have faded should be replaced.

There are now 34 states and Canadian provinces that have instituted mandatory hunter orange regulations. ■



# Where to get energy information

By Leslie Bieber, Citizens' Participation Coordinator

Winter is upon us once again, and if the Farmers' Almanac is to be believed, it will be a cold one. Keeping warm is obviously a high priority for most people, and this means using an energy source of some kind.

Over the past few years we have been deluged with information on winterization, burner efficiency, solar heating and emergency fuel assistance. There are several state agencies which deal with these and other energy-related subjects. The list below should make it easy for you to get your questions answered.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Conn Save. . . . .	1-800-842-7333. . . . .	\$10 Home Energy Audit
State Building Inspector. . . . .	238-6011. . . . .	Building Codes
Consumer Protection. . . . .	1-800-842-2649. . . . .	Consumer Information
	566-3822. . . . .	Fraud
	566-2816. . . . .	Product Safety
	566-4778. . . . .	Weights and Measures
U. S. Dept. of Energy/Housing and Urban Development. . . . .	1-800-523-2929. . . . .	Energy Conservation and Renewables Hotline
State Fire Marshall. . . . .	566-3200. . . . .	Standards for Wood Stoves
Dept. of Human Resources. . . . .	1-800-842-1132. . . . .	Fuel Assistance and Weatherization for Low-Income Households
Dept. of Housing . . . . .	1-800-842-0134. . . . .	Low-Interest Energy Conservation Loans, Solar Bank Loans, Loans to Convert <u>from</u> Electric Heat.
Internal Revenue Service. . . . .	1-800-424-1040. . . . .	Energy Tax Credit Info.
Dept. of Public Utilities Control. . . . .	1-800-382-4586. . . . .	Problems with Utilities
Dept. of Economic Development. . . . .	566-5654. . . . .	Small Business Energy Service, Free Walk-Through Energy Audits for All Small Businesses
Office of Policy and Management, Energy Division. . . . .	1-800-842-1648. . . . .	Energy Programs Info., State Sales Tax Exemptions for Renewable Energy Equipment
	566-5770. . . . .	Information on Renewable Energy
UConn Extension Service - Regional Offices. . . . .	see phone book. . . . .	Residential Energy Conservation Questions
Local Building Inspectors . . . . .	see phone book. . . . .	Local Building Codes
Local Tax Assessors. . . . .	see phone book. . . . .	Property Tax Exemptions for Active/Passive Solar Energy Systems ■



# Protecting our coast by preparing for oil spills

*By Diane Giampa, Public Participation Coordinator*

It may surprise you to discover that petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and heating oil account for almost 90 percent of the shipping on Long Island Sound. And since increasingly larger tankers are being used to transport these products in ever larger quantities, it is becoming more critical to develop a strategy to protect Connecticut's coast from the dangers of an oil spill.

Members of Connecticut's CAM staff, through funding provided by the Coastal Energy Impact Program, have been working with other units of the DEP to identify which critical coastal resource areas in Long Island Sound would need priority considerations in the event of a major oil spill where only the most environmentally sensitive areas could be protected. These other DEP units include the Oil/Chemical Spills Section of the Hazardous Materials Unit, Marine Fisheries, Wildlife, and Natural Resources.

They have been examining the Connecticut coastline to determine the environmental vulnerability of roughly 150 fragile areas. For each location, they are studying such elements as tidal ranges, the types of wildlife, and the water quality. They will then use this information to compile an "Oil Spill Contingency Guide" that will recommend oil clean-up and containment measures for each area in the study. This handbook will be distributed to field personnel

and will contain critical resource information as well as detailed maps that, in the event of a spill, can be used to save valuable time and minimize potential damage.

The biological impact of an oil spill depends in part on the type and the amount of the oil entering the water. Light fuel oils tend to have more toxic effects, while heavier fuel oils can do more damage to intertidal life by removing or smothering organisms. Mollusks, for example, need to attach themselves to a stationary object in order to feed. But if they were to become encrusted with oil, they would no longer be able to hold on to their substrate. Animals such as barnacles could be covered and eventually could be suffocated by an oil deposit.

The old saying that oil and water do not mix is partially untrue. When oil and water are combined, an emulsion is formed in which the oil is finely divided and suspended throughout the water. But, in general, oil does tend to concentrate at the water's surface, or, if it is absorbed in sediment, on the bottom. So the impact of oil on a marine environment is greater on organisms living near the water's surface, such as sea birds, and on those living on the sea floor, such as shellfish.

Recognizing that a quick initial response by trained local people would be critical in bringing a spill under con-

trol with minimum damage, the DEP, through funding provided by the Coastal Energy Impact Program, has established a Mid-Coast Connecticut Cooperative as well as three other, smaller cooperatives with concerned individuals along the coast. One is located in the Greenwich-Stamford area, one in the Milford area, and the third has been established for Groton and its surrounding towns. Several hundred people, including members of local volunteer fire departments, police, public works, and health departments, are currently being trained in clean-up operations by DEP personnel. They are instructed in the methods of putting out booms and spreading absorbent materials during that first critical hour until the clean-up crews arrive. Another benefit of these cooperative arrangements is that oil spill emergency equipment can be stored at various strategic locations along the coast.

The variety of conditions under which an oil spill can occur is almost infinite, but it is valid and useful to consider possible responses for situations when a spill might threaten to destroy one of our vulnerable coastal areas. The parties involved in the clean-up activities must be allowed to have great latitude to make on-the-scene decisions during an oil spill emergency, and the "Oil Spill Contingency Guide," when it is completed, will provide valuable background information and recommendations for making those decisions.





1) In the aftermath of the Santa Barbara oil spill, workers spread hay on the oil slick. The hay absorbs as much as five times its weight in oil and can then be gathered and disposed of. 2-3) A sorbent (in this case, a granular substance made of ground corn cobs) is poured onto an oil slick. The sorbent soaks up the oil so that when the water's surface is skimmed, the oil is removed. 4) A blower is attached to this small boat and is used to drive the oil into an enclosed area so it can be removed with a pump. 5) An oil boom forms a protective barrier containing oil-soaked sorbent until it can be pumped out of the water. 6) The triangular skimmer head is supported on each side by a float. It operates as a "vacuum cleaner," sucking up the oil from the water and into a truck on shore. (Photos courtesy of Sunshine Chemical Corporation.)



71 capital avenue hartford, conn. 06106



# Laying down the law...

## Recently passed legislation on environmental issues

*(Continued from the November 1983 Citizens' Bulletin)*

### Hazardous Materials

PA 83-100, AN ACT CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION AND INCINERATION OF THE COMPOUND PCB, effective October 1, 1983.

Under the act, any public service company planning to incinerate a solid or liquid substance containing PCB must notify the municipality in which the incineration will occur. Notification applies to a PCB concentration of at least 50 parts per million and must be given at least seven days before the substance is transported into the municipality.

PA 83-142, AN ACT CONCERNING THE UNDERGROUND STORAGE OF OIL, PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL LIQUIDS, effective upon passage.

The Commissioner of DEP may establish by regulation, in consultation with the Commissioner of Public Safety, criteria and standards for the non-residential underground storage of oil and chemical liquids. The regulations may include design, installation, operation, maintenance, and monitoring requirements for underground storage facilities.

This act specifies that an underground storage facility can be monitored to determine its life expectancy or expected failure.

PA 83-107, AN ACT CONCERNING STANDARDS FOR THE SITING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES, effective October 1, 1983.

This act requires that regulations issued by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection concerning permits to establish hazardous waste facilities, and construction, operation, closure and postclosure of these facilities, distinguish hazardous wastes by their degree of hazard to human health or the environment. The Connecticut Siting Council's regulations must reflect the Commissioner's degree of hazard regulations.

PA 83-235, AN ACT CONCERNING CHANGES TO PROCEDURES FOR SITING HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES, effective upon passage.

This act makes modifications to existing hazardous waste facilities subject to Connecticut's hazardous waste siting law. As a result,

existing facilities must obtain a certificate of public safety and necessity for major changes in their operation or for expansion.

PA 83-374, AN ACT CONCERNING LIABILITY FOR THE REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, effective October 1, 1983.

Prior law insulated from civil liability any person gratuitously rendering assistance, at the request of an officer authorized by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, in containing, removing or otherwise mitigating the effects of a petroleum, chemical or hazardous waste discharge unless there was gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

This act insulates from liability persons whose assistance is not given free so long as compensation does not exceed actual expenses. This act also expands the allowable activities of such persons to rendering advice and dealing with threatened waste discharges. Under this act, no request from an officer of the Commissioner is necessary to insulate someone from liability when



rendering assistance or advice. The act specifies that the hazardous materials covered by the law are those designated as such by any state or federal law or regulation.

Finally the act specifies that there is no immunity from liability for persons, or their agents, who are responsible for the discharge or under a duty to mitigate the discharge, or for the negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

PA 83-499, AN ACT CONCERNING THE EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE FUND, effective July 1, 1983.

By law, any person who causes pollution due to a spill of hazardous waste is liable for the cost of cleanup. If the responsible party refuses to accept the obligation or if the responsible party cannot be found the Commissioner of Environmental Protection may use money from the Emergency Spill Response Fund to pay for cleanup. This act allows the Commissioner to use the fund to remove hazardous wastes he deems to be a potential threat to human health or the environment where there is no spill. The owner of the removed wastes is liable for costs and expenses involved in removal.

#### Solid Waste Management

PA 83-42, AN ACT CONCERNING HANDLING FEES ON BEVERAGE CONTAINERS, effective October 1, 1983.

The bottle deposit law requires a distributor to pay at least a one cent handling fee per container to any dealer or redemption center operator. A dealer is a person selling beverages in containers to consumers. This act raises the handling fee to at least two cents for each container of mineral water, soda water, and similar carbonated soft drinks. It retains the one cent handling fee for beer and other malt beverage containers.

PA 83-120, AN ACT CONCERNING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, effective July 1, 1983.

This act allows the legis-

lative body of a municipality to designate a site for disposal of refuse generated within its boundaries. The act requires a 60-day notice to refuse haulers of intent to designate a site, followed by newspaper notice of the designation and a hearing. Refuse collectors are required to register with the municipality and disclose other municipalities in which they haul refuse. Private vehicles used to haul refuse have to be clearly marked on the door with the hauler's name and business address.

PA 83-176, AN ACT CONCERNING PENALTIES FOR DUMPING, effective October 1, 1983.

This act makes it an infraction to dump, on private or public property, more than one square foot of material, or furniture, automobiles, automobile parts, garbage bags or their contents, or similar items unless the property is designated by the State or a municipality for dumping and the person is authorized to use the property for that purpose.

PA 83-189, AN ACT REQUIRING CLOSURE PLANS FOR SOLID WASTE FACILITIES, effective October 1, 1983.

This act prohibits operation of solid waste disposal facilities after October 1, 1984, unless the owner or operator has filed a closure plan with the DEP which has been approved by the Commissioner in accordance with already existing regulations for approval of such plans.

PA 83-477, AN ACT CONCERNING GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR RESOURCES RECOVERY FACILITIES OR SYSTEMS OR FOR INCINERATORS, effective October 1, 1983.

This act authorizes the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to make grants to municipalities to reimburse them for each ton of solid waste delivered to a resources recovery facility or incinerator.

PA 83-112, AN ACT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL PLAN OF

OPERATION OF THE CONNECTICUT RESOURCES RECOVERY AUTHORITY, effective October 1, 1983.

The law requires the CRRA to plan, construct, finance, own, and operate resource recovery facilities in accordance with the Connecticut State Plan for Solid Waste Management, prepared by the DEP. Towards this end, the CRRA must prepare an annual plan of operations which must be approved by a two-thirds vote of CRRA's full board of directors. This act requires the Commissioner of DEP to review the CRRA annual plan for consistency with the State's solid waste management plan.

PA 83-270, AN ACT CONCERNING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONNECTICUT RESOURCES RECOVERY AUTHORITY, effective October 1, 1983.

The act adds the Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development as an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the CRRA, increasing the total number of directors from 10 to 11. The act changes the quorum requirement from five to six directors, with two being ex officio members rather than one.

#### Water Compliance

PA 83-524, AN ACT CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES AND THE ACQUISITION AND OPERATION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEMS BY THE SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT WATER AUTHORITY, effective July 1, 1983 for the grant formula and October 1, 1983, for the remainder of the act.

This act alters the municipal sewer construction grant funding formula and allows the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to make sewer construction grants to State agencies. One effect of the act is to increase the municipal share of sewer construction costs from 10 percent to 45 percent.

PA 83-133, AN ACT CONCERNING CONFIDENTIALITY OF WATER POLLUTION INFORMATION, effective



tive October 1, 1983.

This act allows the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to keep water pollution information obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency confidential even if it would otherwise be available under the State Freedom of Information Act, provided the information is confidential under the counterpart federal law.

#### Water Resources

PA 83-38, AN ACT CONCERNING DAM SAFETY, effective October 1, 1983 (June session).

This act makes a number of changes to the statutes on dam safety and flood control by: 1) requiring the registration of dams and similar structures with the DEP; 2) requiring DEP to periodically inspect the registered dams, with some exceptions; 3) establishing a loan program for the repair of certain privately-owned dams; 4) allowing the Commissioner of DEP to construct or repair dams and flood control systems costing up to \$250,000; and 5) adding dam safety to the

activities of municipal flood and erosion control boards.

PA 83-2, AN ACT ADOPTING THE NORTHEAST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPACT, effective October 1, 1983 (June session).

This act creates the "Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact" for the purpose of assuring that Connecticut has a facility available for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste. This regional compact, which must be approved by Congress, sets forth the roles, responsibilities, rights, and obligations of the states agreeing to it and the state where the waste facility for the regional compact will actually be located.

The act also establishes the "Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission" which is to administer the compact and ensure that the compact states' collective interests are considered in the siting, development, and management of a regional facility. An im-

portant provision of the act establishes the process and criteria for choosing a state to host a regional waste facility. For the compact to take effect, three eligible states must adopt it in virtually the same form.

(Connecticut, as well as virtually every other state in the union, decided to pursue the regional compact approach to low-level radioactive waste disposal. In 1981, the Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG) adopted a resolution supporting the formation and passage of a regional compact. An organization called the CONEG Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Working Group was formed to pursue this compact. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland have worked on the compact language. Negotiations were completed in mid-February 1983. Under the act, these states are the initial eligible party states to the compact with this eligibility expiring on June 30, 1984.)

## Wildlife management area maps available

The DEP's Wildlife Bureau offers maps of nearly one hundred wildlife management areas in the State. Recent additions include the J. Henry Roraback Wildlife Management Area in Harwinton, the Messerschmidt Wildlife Management Area in Deep River/Westbrook, the Newgate Wildlife Management Area in East Granby, and the Stanley Works Permit-Required Hunting Area in Kent and Cornwall.

The 8 1/2 by 11 inch wildlife management area maps also include descriptions of an

area's habitat, the number of acres, wildlife species, access points, and directions for reaching the area.

A list of the maps is available from the DEP Wildlife Bureau, Room 252, State Office Building, Hartford, CT 06106. Individual maps must be ordered by number. The Bureau asks that no more than 15 wildlife management area maps be requested. ■

## Publications

From page 23

wells and reservoirs owned by each of the 97 utilities.\*

\* Asterisked items are brand new releases.

All publications may be purchased by mail or by visiting the DEP's Natural Resources Center's Publications Sales Office. Phone (203) 566-3540.

Make checks payable to the Department of Environmental Protection. Include price per copy, 7.5 percent state sales tax, and \$1.00 handling charge. Orders should be mailed to:

Publication Sales, Room 555  
Natural Resources Center  
Department of Environmental  
Protection  
165 Capitol Avenue  
Hartford, CT 06106

You can request "Natural Resources Information Directory and List of Publications, 1983," (60 pages, free) from the Natural Resources Center. It includes information on readily available published and unpublished information on Connecticut's natural resources, listings of regional agencies which can provide additional data, and the list of publications of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey. ■



# Maps and more ... new publications from Natural Resources Center

1) "Atlas of Public Water Supply Sources and Drainage Basins of Connecticut," DEP Bulletin #4, 1982; 121 pages; \$10.00.

An atlas containing the Connecticut quadrangles in a single volume. It is a complete series of U.S. Geological Survey Topographic quadrangle maps reproduced to a scale of 1:50,000. The maps provide the location of public water supply reservoirs, streams, and wells. The atlas also delineates drainage basin boundaries to the subregional level.

2) "Connecticut Soil Legend," DEP Bulletin #5, 1983; 63 pages; \$2.00.

A directory of all eight county soil legends, soil map symbols, and soil series names used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in its Connecticut detailed soil surveys. All soil survey legend information is organized into one volume to facilitate understanding and use. The data will help land planning agencies, developers, realtors, foresters, and others concerned with soil resources. The information is of particular value to individuals and groups who use the soil survey on a multi-county, regional, or statewide basis.

3) "Precipitation of Connecticut--1950-80," DEP Bulletin #6, 1983; 92 pages; \$5.00.

This report is an outgrowth of work initiated during the

water supply shortage of 1980-81 and summarizes precipitation data over the 30-year period 1951-1980, with supplements for 1981 and 1982. It contains updated statistics and the recorded monthly and annual precipitation totals for 35 monitoring stations.\*

4) "Seepage and Pollutant Renovation Analysis for Land Treatment, Sewage Disposal Systems," DEP Bulletin #7, 1983; 75 pages; \$7.50.

This publication is intended to provide guidance in the requirements for the permitting of land treatment and disposal systems for wastewater. The text places the engineering of such systems in the framework of the regulatory requirements. Arranged as a loose-leaf for binder, the document may be updated as regulations and concepts change.\*

5) "Guidebook for Geological Fieldtrips, in Connecticut and South Central Mass.," Guidebook #5, 1982; 482 pages; \$10.00.

A guidebook of 17 field trips covering aspects of quaternary, mesozoic, paleozoic, and precambrian geology in Connecticut and South Central Massachusetts. The publication was prepared for the New England Intercollegiate Geological Conference held at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, on October 2-3, 1982. In addition the 1982 Preliminary Bedrock Geological

Map of Connecticut is included.

6) "Bedrock Geologic Map of the East Killingly Quadrangle, Conn. R.I.," GQ-#1517, 1983; one multi-colored map, scale 1/24,000; \$3.25.

One in a series of maps covering the inventory and interpretation of bedrock geology. Map and text delineates and describes bedrock units, their likely origin, mineralogy, contact locations, and the existence of fault zones.\*

7) "Bedrock Geologic Map of the Putnam Quadrangle, Windham County, Conn.," GQ-#1562, 1982; one multi-colored map, scale 1/24,000; \$3.25.

One in a series of maps covering the inventory and interpretation of bedrock geology on a quadrangle basis. Map and text delineates and describes bedrock units, origin, mineralogy, contacts, and fault zones.\*

8) "A 1980 Survey of Major Water Utilities in Connecticut," Water Planning Report #6, 1983; 240 pages; \$10.00.

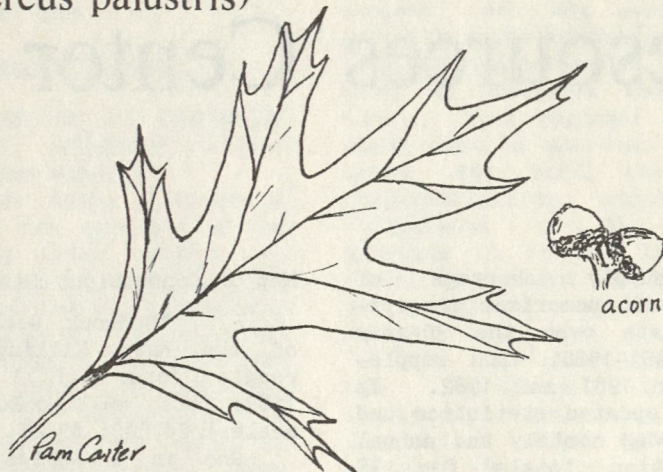
A source of information on 97 major water utilities in the state. For each utility the publication provides 1980 population served, 1980 sales to customers, 1980 surface and ground water production, and a description of surface and ground water sources. It also provides the proper page in the Atlas, DEP Bulletin #4, on which to find the location of



# Trailside Botanizing

By G. Winston Carter

## Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)



In the winter, when its slender, bare branches are exposed, the silhouette of the Pin Oak reminds one of an evergreen rather than an oak. Like

the evergreen, it has a single shaft or trunk and its lower branches are often drooping. Its small leaves are also rather distinctive. They have lobes which taper toward the top and are cut nearly to the midrib. The acorns have a small cup with red scales.

Pin Oak is adapted for growing in wet, poorly drained soils like those found on flood plains. It may also grow in clay soils on level uplands and in deep, well-drained soils, but here it may have trouble

competing with other species because it is not tolerant of shade.

Pin Oak is a fast-growing tree; it takes only about 15 to 25 years for it to produce flowers. But it is not a long-lived tree, and it seldom lives to be more than 150 to 200 years old.

The wood of this species is occasionally used in general construction and for firewood, though it is not as hard as Red Oak. It is used more than any other species of oak as an ornamental on lawns, along streets and in parks. This is probably because of its attractive red foliage in the fall and the absence of a deep tap root, which makes it easy to transplant.

The stiff pin-like branchlets of this tree were used to fasten timbers together prior to the use of nails. The name "Pin Oak" probably comes from this practice. The acorns of this tree are valuable to wildlife, especially ducks, white-tailed deer, squirrels and small rodents.

## DEP Citizens' Bulletin

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